

Equal Rights

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Mrs. Hereford Dugan of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Returning to her own State after the recent Party Workers' Conference in Washington, Mrs. Dugan, Legislative Chairman of the Indiana Branch of the National Woman's Party, writes to National Headquarters: "Indiana women are interested and eager to find a way of making themselves more effective politically. I feel that the most significant thing at our Conference was the beautiful spirit of friendliness and co-operation. I've come back with hope in my heart and a new feeling of appreciation for women."

Equal Rights



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Phone, Vernon 3279

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Ruby A. Black Managing Editor
Dora G. Ogle Business Manager

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution Number 55]

Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929,
by SENATOR GERALD P. NYE, North Dakota.

Introduced in the House April 25, 1929,
by REPRESENTATIVE FREDERICK W. MAGRADY,
Pennsylvania.

Immediate and Courteous Co-operation

THE resolution unanimously passed by the Party Workers' Conference on May 31, calling upon women of the American Republics to unite as women of Europe and Asia have already united, in preventing the ratification by their respective countries of the Nationality Convention discriminating against women adopted at The Hague in 1930, and in urging their governments to work for an equal nationality convention, has already started on its way under official seal to the Latin-American Republics. A copy of the resolution was sent immediately after the conference to each of the diplomatic representatives of the Latin-American Republics stationed in Washington, informing them of the action of the National Woman's Party Conference and asking them to communicate this information to their governments.

The Woman's Party has often in the past had occasion to comment upon the immediate and courteous co-operation of the Latin-American Diplomatic Corps; and this case proves to be no exception. In the second morning's mail after the letters were sent out, for instance, four legations answered with surprising promptness. Don Adrián Recinos, Minister of Guatemala, said, "I shall gladly communicate this information to my Government, as you request."

"In accordance with your request, I am sending said copy to the proper authorities of my Government," wrote Don Harmodio Arias, Minister of Panama.

"I have taken due note of the contents of this resolution, and in accordance with your request," stated Don Pedro M. Arcaya, Minister of Venezuela, "I will be glad to communicate this information to my Government." While the chargé d'affaires ad-interim of the Mexican Embassy set an even more admirable example of promptitude, declaring, "I take pleasure in informing you that I have already sent to my Government the copy of the resolution, dated May 31, 1931, taken by the Woman's Party regarding the Nationality Convention, adopted at The Hague in 1930."

The Cry of the Unborn Race

PEOPLE who are endowed with an abnormally long memory will recall that during the past winter the press from one end of the country to the other made the welkin ring with news of the vice investigations in New York City. Innocent women had been railroaded to jail on perjured testimony, decent girls had had their reputations ruined and had been committed to reformatories, and all for the sake of the graft which the New York police apparently regard as their birthright. All this happened and more, and then what?

Did the New York State Legislature, that was then in session, amend the prostitution law which made all these malefactions possible? No, in spite of the demands of the Woman's Party, it did not.

It left the old law which defines prostitution as an offense of the female sex alone on the statute book, so the stage still remains set for a repetition of last winter's episode.

A wholly characteristic outcome, this, while our Legislatures are dominated by the male sex. What do men care about women's reputations, as long as they are not their daughters' or their wives'? New York has given the answer.

The laws of sex in the various States are still the laws of the wolf pack and they are dictated by men. Generally speaking, a man takes what he likes from a woman, if he can get it, and sends the reckoning to the child.

Irresponsible, short-sighted, false even to his own best interests, in matters of sex the male of the species has proven himself utterly incompetent to pass upon the laws. Under his guiding hand venereal disease has grown to be a racial menace more terrible than war, and sexual selection, thanks to his egotism, has taken a downward rather than an upward trend.

Chaotic, idiotic, the laws regarding sex in the United States stand as an enduring monument to the selfishness and sexual incompetence of men. Beset by desire they rationalize their conduct and then translate this rationalization into law.

Pitiful and tragic, but reprehensible to a degree. Women are needed, as never before, in our law-making bodies to legislate dispassionately and intelligently on matters of sex. The way to right living in sex must be opened, sex crimes must be standardized so that the young of both sexes will understand the significance of their conduct, order must be brought out of chaos, and men cannot accomplish these things alone.

The cry of the unborn race to its mother echoes in every land. Will women hear it in sufficient numbers to make the response avail?

Delegates to Open Door Appointed

MARGARET WHITTEMORE, of California, a member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, has been appointed delegate, and Emily Smith, of Minnesota, has been appointed alternate, by the National Woman's Party of the United States, to the Second Conference of the Open Door International for the economic emancipation of the woman worker, which will be held in Stockholm, August 17 to 21.

The Stockholm Conference will discuss in particular the world-wide attack on woman's right to work during the prevailing economic depression; and methods of securing equal pay for equal work.

Miss Whittemore, Woman's Party delegate, has long been a leader in the Feminist movement in the United States. During the suffrage campaign she traveled by stage and motor and on horseback talking

to isolated women on the farms and arguing with cowboys at their round-up. She was one of the first group of White House pickets to serve a jail sentence, and is one of the eighty-nine who wear the famous prison pin.

Mrs. Smith, who has been for sometime resident in Geneva, has been active there in working for an equal nationality convention through the League of Nations. Both Miss Whittemore and Mrs. Smith were on the delegation which appealed recently to Albert Thomas, head of the office of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, to uphold the principle of Equal Rights in industry.

The object of the Open Door International is to secure that a woman shall be free to work and be protected as a worker on the same terms as a man, and that legislation and regulations

dealing with conditions and hours, payment, entry and training shall be based upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker; and to secure for a woman, irrespective of marriage or childbirth, the right at all times to decide for herself whether or not she shall engage in paid work, without danger of being deprived of this right by legislation or regulation.

In the one year since the formation of the Open Door International, branches, groups and affiliated societies have joined the organization in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Sweden and the United States. Individual members also are enrolled from these countries and from Australia, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland. There is a headquarters in London and a permanent office in Geneva.

Consultative Committee Holds Preliminary Sessions

PRELIMINARY sessions of the Consultative Committee of Women on Nationality, created by the League of Nations, have started rapid fire comment in the European press. Newspapers in France, England, Austria, the Netherlands, and Germany are giving a great deal of space and large headlines to the proceedings of this committee, which is making a preliminary draft of recommendations regarding nationality, in order to have something definite to start with at the official meeting in the League of Nations Building, Geneva, on July 2. Alice Paul's monumental Report on Nationality is proving invaluable to her colleagues on the committee. She has been taking a leading part in the Paris sessions.

Alice Paul and Doris Stevens represent the Inter-American Commission of Women on the Consultative Committee on Nationality. Miss Stevens, accompanied by Fanny Bunand Sevastos, executive secretary of the Inter-American Commission of Women, sailed on the Europe on June 19 for the July meeting in Geneva.

We reproduce below some of the stories about the work of the Consultative Committee as given in clippings just received from abroad at National Headquarters.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, PARIS EDITION,
SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1931.

Through their representative, Miss Alice Paul of Washington, women of the United States and the 20 sister republics of the western hemisphere took the lead in Paris yesterday in drafting recommendations which are expected to secure for women of all countries equality with men in matters of nationality.

The recommendations are being drawn up by a preliminary committee meeting in Reid Hall, 4 rue de Chevreuse, for presentation to the various governments of the world by the Council of the League of Nations.

Miss Paul, who represents the Inter-American Commission of Women, explained the "American plan" which she hopes will be adopted by other members of the committee, representing women's organizations from Siam to Sweden.

"We favor a plan under which the nations will subscribe to a treaty binding themselves to make no distinctions based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality," Miss Paul said. "Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay are the only four countries in the world which now enjoy complete sex equality in this connection. The United States has yet to grant equality on one point.

"An American mother who has a child born abroad cannot transmit her nationality to her child, while an American father may transmit his nationality, under similar circumstances. Turkey is ahead of the United States in this respect."

The final draft of the recommendations will be completed at a meeting in Geneva July 2. It will go to the Assembly of the League of Nations in September and will then be submitted to the various governments for ratification.

NEW YORK HERALD, PARIS EDITION,
FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1931

A preliminary meeting of representatives of the committee to study the question of the nationality of married women, appointed at the January council meeting

of the League of Nations, was held yesterday at Reid Hall, 4 rue de Chevreuse.

The draft report to be considered at the meeting of the full committee in Geneva on July 2 will be the basis of recommendations which it will submit to the League of Nations assembly in September. The final resolutions will be distributed to all governments by the League.

The committee on nationality of married women is the first commission of women invited to advise the League on any question. The resolution creating this committee was presented to the council of the League by three Latin-American members. The chairman, Mme. Maria Verone, of Paris, is representing the International Council of Women; the secretary, Mme. Nelly Schreiber-Favre, of Geneva, and Miss Chrystal McMillan, of London, represent the International Federation of University Women.

Other members attending the preliminary meeting, are: Dr. Rosa Welt Strauss, of Palestine, representative of the All-Asian Conference of Women; Mme. Bersy Bakker-Nort, member of the Dutch Parliament, and Mme. Suzanne Grinberg, of Paris, representing the International Suffrage Alliance; Miss Dorothy Evans, of London, the Equal Rights International; Miss A. Honora Enfield, of London, the International Women's Co-operative Guild; Miss Alice Paul of Washington, the Inter-American Commission of Women.

THE DAILY MAIL, EDITORIAL, LONDON,
ENGLAND, MAY 25, 1931

One of the few remaining hardships to which women are subjected was emphasized during the war. A British woman

who had married a German lost her British citizenship and was regarded and treated as a German.

To get rid of such injustice a congress of women representing nine countries is sitting in Paris. A report will next July be laid before the League of Nations. The proposal would give the woman marrying a foreigner the right to decide whether she would retain her own nationality or adopt that of her husband.

International action is required if further difficulties of the most embarrassing kind are not to arise. For example, an Englishwoman married to a German might herself decide to keep her British nationality. But by German law—unless this law is modified—she would automatically become a German.

DAILY MAIL, LONDON, ENGLAND,
MAY 25, 1931

At present many hardships and anomalies exist. For instance an English woman who marries an American loses her nationality, but does not automatically become an American woman. In English law a wife's nationality is that of her husband, as is the case in many other countries.

During the war many British women who married Germans found that they were then of German nationality. British women who have married foreigners are amazed to find that they have to register as aliens when they return to Great Britain.

Women's organizations throughout Great Britain have unanimously supported a bill introduced by the late Dr.

Ethel Bentham, M.P., in the House of Commons seeking to enact that British women who marry foreigners shall not automatically lose their nationality.

"The bill which has had a second reading is not being hurried on," a woman M. P. said to a *Daily Mail* reporter yesterday, "because the proceedings before the League of Nations may necessitate alterations."

The bill also requires that a foreign woman who marries an Englishman shall not automatically receive the status of a British citizen. This would put a stop to the practice of undesirable aliens marrying Englishmen at a registry office and parting at once simply to become British citizens and thereby not liable to deportation.

Woman's right to retain her nationality after marriage has become a matter of great concern since the war and a report dealing with it has just been drawn up by a congress of prominent women of various nationalities, including barristers and members of Parliament, in Paris. The secretary of the assembly is Maitre Marie Verone, a well-known Paris lawyer, and Great Britain was represented by Miss MacMillan and Miss Evans of London.

The report has been drawn up with a view to modifying The Hague Convention of 1930, so as to create a uniform condition of equality for married women in all nations, and the delegates will meet again at Geneva on July 2, when it will be presented to the League of Nations in order that its recommendations be forwarded to each government.

At present there is much confusion as

regards the status of women who marry foreigners, and women barristers are kept very busy in trying to straighten out difficulties.

In Holland, for instance, a Dutch woman who marries an American loses her own nationality and is recognized as an American; but as she may not be granted American nationality by the United States, she is a woman who may be described as belonging to no man's land.

Another problem is that caused by marriages with Italians of women who are allowed to retain their original nationality. A French woman, for example, may desire to remain French, but Italy insists on her being Italian if she marries an Italian. The difficulty has grown very acute in France, where marriages between Italians and French women are frequent. French women may now retain their nationality after marriage, but Italian Consuls refuse to issue the necessary papers authorizing the ceremony, unless the woman conforms to the Italian law.

The principal countries in which women may now retain their nationality after marriage are France, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, the United States, Norway and Finland; and conventions between several of them are working smoothly.

The members of the Paris Congress are hopeful that the various governments will act on the lines of the report and are especially anxious that the status of the Dutch woman who has no nationality shall receive prompt attention. At The Hague Conference of 1930 it was agreed that she should in the circumstances prefer to retain her own nationality.

Nationality Laws Recently Passed by the United States

Under the July 3, 1930, amendment to the Cable Act (H. R. 10960):

1. The presumption of loss of United States citizenship by a woman because of residence abroad after marriage to a foreigner was repealed.
2. The naturalization requirements were further reduced as to women who possessed United States citizenship and heretofore lost it on account of marriage to foreigners or by reason of loss of United States citizenship by their husbands. For example, no period of residence is required, no statement of intention to reside permanently in the United States is essential, and the petition for naturalization may be heard promptly.
3. The Immigration Act was amended to admit as non-quota immigrants: a woman who was a citizen of the United States and lost her citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien, or the loss of United States

By Burnita Shelton Matthews, Chairman,
Lawyers' Council, National
Woman's Party

citizenship by her husband, or by marriage to an alien and residence in a foreign country. (Public No. 508, 71st Congress).

On March 3, 1931, Congress passed a bill introduced by Representative John L. Cable of Ohio to further remove discriminations against women in the nationality laws of the United States. This bill is known as H. R. 10672.

The new law provides in substance as follows:

1. A woman citizen who hereafter marries an alien ineligible to citizenship shall not lose her citizenship by reason of such marriage.
2. A woman who heretofore has lost her citizenship by residence abroad after marriage to an alien or by marriage to an ineligible alien may

become naturalized according to the short method provided in Section 4 of the Cable Act, as amended July 3, 1930, and by virtue of subdivision (b) of such section, as amended, after her naturalization she will have the same citizenship status as if her marriage had taken place after the passage of this act.

3. A woman who was a citizen of the United States at birth shall not be denied naturalization under Section 4 of the Cable Act, as amended, by reason of her race.
4. The quick method of naturalization given to certain classes of women by the Cable Act, as amended, is denied to women whose citizenship originated solely by reason of marriage to a citizen of the United States.
5. This amendment also repeals the provision of the Cable Act denying naturalization to a woman married to an alien ineligible to citizenship. (Public No. 829, 71st Congress).

Indian Women's Hopes Defined

THE gay dresses and bright colors of Indian women's costumes proclaiming a large number of women present in the galleries of the Indian Legislative Assembly at its opening by the Viceroy of India, indicated far more than a fashion show or a mere outward manifestation of some slight interest in politics, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*.

It comments:

"The spectacle of these women looking down on the proceedings formed one of the most dramatic proofs of the revolutionary tendencies which have marked Indian society in recent years and in the throng of women present only one was noticed to be in purdah (wearing a dress which screened her from observation).

"Indian women have long been known to have wielded a powerful public influence, but in the past this influence was exerted only within the home. Now that women have emerged from the home and have taken seriously to politics and public life, there are indications that the entire social fabric of the country is likely to be remodeled."

These same women of India, meeting

several months ago, determined upon education as the only hope for women in their country. Plans are now going forward for the establishment of a central college at Delhi to meet the peculiar needs of India. Home science will be the principal course and the college will by research and experiment attempt to ascertain the best form of education for Indian children of all classes. Much of the work of a reconstituted educational system will have to be done in the vernacular and it is hoped that teachers from the various vernacular schools in Delhi will co-operate in the work so that it may be carried to the greatest possible number of language groups in this country of many dialects.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, who presided over the March meeting of the All-India Women's Conference, said there was a desire in every province for the fostering of education among women. Funds have been raised throughout the country for this ideal central college.

Two vivid examples of the evils of purdah and polygamy were presented by Lady Abdul Qadir and Dowager Rani of Mandi.

Lady Qadir appeared before the assembly of women to plead for the abolition of purdah, herself hidden behind purdah, wearing a veil from which only her eyes were visible. She is subjected to the system and powerless personally to alter it because she belongs to the older generation, she said, but she was most emphatic in her condemnation of such ancient fetishes concerning the seclusion of women.

Even more tragic was the appearance of the Dowager Rani to plead for an end of polygamy from which she has suffered. Her husband, she said, had many wives, and her son, against her wishes and pleas, has taken a second wife.

The complete abolition of child marriage as prescribed by the recently passed Sarda Act is necessary for the future of Indian women and the act should be regarded as the Magna Charta of their sex, the women of the conference agreed.

The plans made by the women at this conference have been translated into definite and practical action and work is steadily going forward throughout the country to help women and girls.

Working Mothers Increase

AN increase in the proportion of mothers in Philadelphia working to help support their families, was found by the Children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor after a study of 12,000 mothers in that city. More than 6,000 mothers who had at least one child under 16 years of age, had been employed after marriage—2,000 of them having been employed at least ten months in the year before the study and 2,700 at least six months.

The investigation was made in 1928 in eleven varied residential and industrial districts of Philadelphia in order to include families of different races and nationalities and of different economic levels. The present publication forms the first part of a study whose chief purpose was to find out what relationship there is between the employment of mothers and the welfare of their children. The effect of the mothers' employment on the children will be shown in the second part of the study, yet to be published. The study was made at the request of the Child Health Society of Philadelphia.

In contrast to a study made in Philadelphia at the close of the World War, when one out of seven mothers had gone into industry, this study showed that one out of five mothers were employed. Twenty-eight per cent. of the mothers were the chief breadwinners of the family.

Desertion or divorce was found to be primarily a problem of the younger working mother while the absence of the husband from the homes of the mothers of 35 and over was in most instances due to death.

"Apart from economic necessity," the report states, "apparently the outstanding consideration in determining whether or not a mother went to work was the age and number of her children. The proportion of mothers employed varied directly with the number of children and with the presence of children of preschool age. The indications are that mothers of children who require constant supervision and mothers of large families do not go to work except as a last resort. Then they try to obtain work at night or at hours that interfere the least with their duties as mothers. Mothers who must earn to keep the family together, however, will work even if the children are neglected. It is a choice between food and clothing for the children and their adequate supervision."

The need for supplementing the husband's earnings was apparently more pressing among the negro women than among the white. In more than half the negro families in which the husband was at home, and in more than four-fifths of the homes in which he was away from home, the wife was working—larger pro-

portions for both groups than were found among the white. A significant fact noted in the report is that negro widows seemed to receive less benefit from relief funds, public or private, than did the white widows, for 88 per cent. of the negro widows were working.

Factory work and domestic service were the principal occupations of the mothers who were the chief or sole bread winners of the family. The great majority who were at work to eke out the family income, were more often employed at home in work in the family store, industrial home work and laundering, or in part-time work that did not require them to leave their children for any considerable length of time. At the same time it was noted that there are apparently fewer opportunities now than ten years ago for remunerative work at home.

About half of the mothers who were obliged to supplement the husband's wages were cleaners in stores, offices, and other buildings. The fact that this work could be done at night when the father could stay with the children made it appeal to these mothers. But on the other hand, the low wages paid made it undesirable for the woman who had no other means of support for herself and her family.

Racial custom rather than the size of the family or the age of the children

seemed to have determined whether the mother worked at home or away from home. Jewish, Italian and German moth-

ers usually worked in the home or in a family business connected with the home while only 8 per cent. of the negro moth-

ers and 14 per cent. of the native white mothers were employed at home or near by.

A Feminist Book from Mexico

By Muna Lee

AMONG the recent contributions to Feminist literature in Spanish is "La Evolución de la mujer in Mejico," by Margarita Robles de Mendoza, representative in Mexico on the Inter-American Commission of Women. Sra. Mendoza's book is written in familiar style, and progresses from The Romantic Tradition in Chapter 1, through discussion of the not yet concluded agitation for the vote in Mexico, to a triumphant closing chapter, "Women Before the International Tribunal," in which she sums up the brilliant part played by women at The Hague in protesting the adoption of an international nationality convention

which discriminated against them, and in preventing its ratification by the respective countries.

In speaking of the work of the Inter-American Commission of Women, in general, Sra. Mendoza says, "During the Sixth Pan-American Conference, women brought a forward looking and brilliant contribution to the solution of great international problems. . . . The members of the Inter-American Commission of Women are, in their respective countries, promoters of a progressive co-operation on the part of women in that labor of inter-

national enlightenment and juridical investigation essential to a sound solution of the problems of womankind in the world."

The author is emphatic in reporting the valuable work of Alice Paul and Doris Stevens, and of such splendid Feminists as Dr. James Brown Scott, Ambassador Ferrara, and of Don José Matos. After naming these and others who have rendered distinguished service to the cause of Feminism, Sra. Mendoza closes with a ringing declaration of faith, "Great is the destiny of those countries who can give homage to their heroes while they are yet alive!"

Work for Women

New York Times,
May 15, 1931.

MISS STELLA MINER, director of the Girls' Service League, said yesterday that the young women coming to the organization for help nowadays feel nothing out of the ordinary when temporary or part-time work is found for them. They have reached the point where a full-time, permanent position would seem the abnormal, lack of any work at all the usual, and irregular employment the goal of justified hopes. It appears that this feeling is not peculiar to this group alone. From various news sources come reports of wages and time of a great variety of women workers. The common experience is like that of the girls known to Miss Miner.

At the Lexington avenue and Fifty-third street branch of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Nanette Morrell of the employment department advises girls to "keep flexible." For individuals she has special counsels suited to their needs, but in every case she stresses adaptability. Because she has seen hundreds of girls over and over again, she knows that no job these days can be counted upon for long. It is the rule rather than the exception now for the girl who gets work to come back after a few weeks wanting another place. Mergers, failures and decreasing business bring many newly found positions to a sudden end. Miss Morrell begins and ends her talk on dignity, simplicity, alertness and dependability by insisting on readiness for change.

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has just issued a statement of women's wages and hours in New York City, in Massachu-

setts textile mills and in the hosiery industry in Pennsylvania. Nowhere did a majority of the employees of the last-named group work full time. In Massachusetts a number of firms were found giving full-time employment to workers and paying the startling wages of \$3 to \$7 a week. These are mostly concerns from other States which have taken over unoccupied mills for various kinds of factory work. Women's wage levels in this city have fallen to less than half of the standard of 1919 in many lines. The former minimum of \$40 a month for domestic workers has dropped to \$15. Expert stenographers now get \$20 a week and beginners \$9. Many girls who have quit rather than accept a cut have been unable to get regular work. Since considerable prominence has been given to employers announcing that there would be no wage cuts in their plants despite the depression, it is only fair to give the other side of the situation equal notice.

Press Comment

Headlines Make Headliners of Two Hoosiers

Indianapolis, Indiana, Star,
June 9, 1931.

Two Indianapolis women, Mrs. D. Fenton Thompson and Mrs. Hereford Dugan, came to Washington to be quiet observers at the annual conference of the militant National Woman's Party, but, to their astonishment, broke into page-one print in Washington newspapers by unburdening themselves of a few snappy comments. Indeed, these delegates, although intending to be little more than onlookers, became the headliners of the convention.

It was Mrs. Dugan, epigrammatic in conversation and speech, who, although

speaking ever so briefly, delivered a few pungent comments that Washington newspapers singled out to be set in black-face type. She is an opponent of unequal rights for man or woman; she is in harmony with the National Woman's Party demand for Equal Rights. She is a red-hot Democrat, but delivered some red-hot shots at her party for its failure to recognize woman on her own merit and to accept her for executive positions in public service. She especially pointed out that the Indianapolis city administration has failed to appoint a single woman to an executive position, giving utterance to things that must have caused Mayor Sullivan's ears to burn.

It was Mrs. Dugan's comment that most women so far elected to Congress have "gained recognition only by riding in on the coat tails of their congressional husbands." She wants women recognized on their merit rather than because they happen to be widows of members of Congress, although she conceded the congressional widows are capable persons. In party organization she asserted that women become "vice" chairmen of almost everything; but even as "party vices, she said, they usually are not permitted to have a voice. Women have the vote, she said, but actually men have little tolerance for women in politics, even though they make pretty speeches about the extension of equal suffrage.

Incidentally she pointed out that no Democratic woman in Indiana has been elected to a State office, women being omitted from the ticket last year "because the party had a chance to win and did win."

Mrs. Dugan was much surprised when she saw her remarks so prominently dis-

played in Washington and New York newspapers, and was given a further surprise, also a thrill, when a newspaper syndicate rushed her a telegraphic order to elaborate her views in a 3,000-word article.

While Mrs. Dugan was a bit shocked by the attention she received, Doris Stevens of the National Woman's Party was elated; for her organization ever welcomes public attention as a means to furthering its program for Equal Rights.

Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Dugan remain Democrats, 100 per cent. plus, but this will not prevent them from speaking their minds if their party doesn't remember that 64 per cent. of the voters who go to the polls in Indiana are women.

Feminist Notes

MARRIED women in Arkansas are "wholly independent of a marital unity" when they want to be for any logical reason, even if that reason is a desire to file a damage suit against their husbands, according to the Supreme Court of Arkansas.

Bertha Katzenberg of St. Louis filed a suit against her husband for personal damages received when a car he was driving overturned in Eastern Arkansas. The husband fought the suit and the circuit court upheld him. Then Mrs. Katzenberg appealed and in upholding her appeal, the Supreme Court said:

"The Legislature completed the emancipation of married women so that they might enjoy all rights in law and equity accorded a femme sole, and in respect to those rights, they may even sue their husbands. Married women have become wholly independent of the doctrine of marital unity. They can now enter into marriage contracts without fear of their property or personal rights being unlawfully abridged by an antagonistic public policy."

Nebraska's Women Legislators

THE activities of Nebraska's three women legislators, Myrtle E. Musser, Mabel Gillespie, and Dr. Claire E. Owens, are varied and interesting. Certainly, they say, their sex has been no handicap to them in their work, and the Lincoln (Nebraska) *Star* adds, "nor in their achievements."

Dr. Owens is blind but does not let her misfortune hinder her work. A reader sits beside her in the Legislature, keeping her in touch with everything that goes on. Her principal interest is naturally in aiding the blind and she sponsors legislation for their benefit. Her other bills include a minimum wage for labor on State highways, the operation of barber shops, and regulation of dentistry examiners. Before entering politics she was a music supervisor in schools and an osteopath.

Mrs. Gillespie is a former newspaper woman who learned her law from watching laws made. She doesn't introduce many bills, being opposed to excessive regulatory legislation and believing in "fewer and better laws."

Mrs. Musser engineered a bill, providing for bonds to finance dormitories at the University of Nebraska and at normal schools, through the Legislature and it has now been sent to Governor Bryan.

Business Women International

FOR the first time, the annual convention of the Federation of Business and Professional Women will take on an international air. In August, 1930, the International Federation was formed with the purpose of drawing European women into closer touch with women of the United States.

Delegates from France and other countries of Europe have already signified their intention of attending the convention in Richmond, Virginia, in July and some are already in this country attending various State meetings, including the joint meeting of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey chapters on May 15 at Atlantic City.

Mary Laudner, president of the French branch, will represent her country at the July convention.

Dorothy Henneker of Montreal is the international secretary of the Federation and has spent much time in Europe this year arranging for European participation in the July convention.

More Women Bankers

THERE are women bank presidents and women slaving away in banks at tiny, tedious jobs, and all together they number 3,600 in this country, according to Grace S. Stoermer, assistant vice-president of the Bank of America in Los Angeles.

Miss Stoermer says that women control 41 per cent. of the nation's wealth and spend about 85 per cent. of the money that is spent.

Miss Stoermer was secretary of the California Legislature before entering the banking field. She is now president of the National Association of Bank Women.

And women in banking are flourishing in China. Seven years ago a few Chinese women opened a small bank catering entirely to women in Nanking Road, Shanghai's main thoroughfare.

Now the Woman's Commercial and Savings Bank has moved across the road to a new five-story building fitted out modernly and efficiently for its staff, composed entirely of women. Its total deposits are more than one million dollars (Mex.).

The forty girls working in the bank are specially trained at a school supported by the bank. Only one feature in the original policy has changed, and that is the admission of men as depositors, since they have sought the privilege.

This woman's bank took the lead in sponsoring savings accounts, and now its large savings department has encouraged other and larger banks to pay more attention to a heretofore neglected branch of banking in China.

Government Farmer

WINNING out in competition with both men and women candidates, Jeanne Garola has been appointed director of the French Government's agricultural station for the department of Eure-et-Loir.

Mlle. Garola is continuing the work formerly carried on by her father, who held the same position. She prepared herself for the post by studying at Chartres and Bordeaux and by gaining practical experience in agricultural research as a member of the Government's pure food bureau.

When Mlle. Garola's father's successor resigned in 1927 she took temporary charge, and now the assignment has been made permanent.

Why She Drives a Taxi

JULIA S. JENNINGS of the Virginia Branch of the National Woman's Party recently hailed a taxicab in Washington, D. C., and found the driver to be a pretty young woman. Miss Jennings found her to be a splendid driver, and asked questions about how to get this taxicab, explaining, "I am a Woman's Party woman."

The driver said her name is Ruth C. Jones, and that her cab is called the Champion Cab. She explained that she works for the Federal Government in the day and drives at night. She has three children now in the Masonic Home and is working to be able to support them at home with her, trying in this way to reunite her family.

So it is not a "career" with Mrs. Jones, nor a way to earn "pin money."

Wins Scholarship

ELIZABETH LISKEY of Hagerstown, Maryland, a 4-H club girl, made the most outstanding record in her club work in Maryland during 1930, in the judgment of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and won the \$100 scholarship awarded by that line each year to the leading boy or girl club worker in that State.

Miss Liskey is a student at the Frostburg Normal School and has several times received State recognition for her club work.

Athena Smiles

FOR the first time in the history of Athens, the city named for that great, wise goddess, women voted recently.

Municipal elections were the events in which women used their new-found franchise. It was granted last year to women of 30 years of age or more in municipal and communal elections and names of women qualified to vote have been registered during the past twelve months.

Even in 1930 Greek women were given posts on the Council of Public Instruction and on the councils for supervision of motion pictures and of antiquities.

"Incompetent"

TO refer to married women as "relatively incompetent" is not only stupid and unjust, but certainly incompatible with the present progressive era. So think all modern men and women, but particularly women of Brazil, for such a phrase occurs in their country's constitution.

To have such a reference given dignity by incorporation in the Federal Constitution is unbearable, and the Brazilian Fed-

eration of Women has petitioned the government to eliminate the objectionable paragraph.

First Court Stenographer

ANNA POLLMAN, 29 years old, the first woman stenographer appointed to the New York Supreme Court, began her duties recently. Her new job pays \$4,200 a year.

She has recorded many important Federal Grand Jury investigations as stenographer to Charles H. Tuttle, former United States Attorney. She has been studying law for some time and plans to continue her study in her new and propitious surroundings.

Alliance to Meet in Athens

ATHENS, GREECE, is to be the scene of the 1932 Congress of the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. The decision to hold at Athens the Congress celebrating the twenty-eighth anniversary of the international body was made at a board meeting recently.

News from the Field

Michigan Elects Officers

THE Michigan Branch of the National Woman's Party held its annual meeting May 23 in Detroit, Michigan. The following officers were elected:

Chairman, Mrs. George Grimes; first vice-chairman, Phoebe C. Munnecke; second vice-chairman, Mary Brumfield; third vice-chairman, Mrs. W. O. Stevens; recording secretary, Mrs. E. Sackett Dixon; corresponding secretary, Rilla Nelson; treasurer, Dr. Maria Timpona; directors, Emma A. Fox, Mrs. Harry Austin, May Ross.

Syracuse Branch

RESOLUTIONS to oppose protective labor laws for women and the unanimous election of Mrs. Lieber E. Whittic as chairman of the Syracuse Branch of the National Woman's Party featured the annual meeting of the organization in Syracuse, New York, recently.

The women voiced their disapproval of legislation discriminating against free employment of women. An equal chance for women and men was declared as the basic reason for opposition to a law making it impossible "for women to earn their bread."

The Syracuse Branch joined with the national organization in seeking complete Feminist emancipation economically and politically. The desire to place the woman upon an equal basis with the husband as guardian of the family was expressed at the session.

Mrs. William White Knapp declared that the efforts of the Woman's Party ultimately will be successful, and she voiced

faith in the work of the separate city branches.

The task of Feminist leaders at the coming International Labor Conference at Geneva was discussed, and interest was expressed in the problem of an international agreement on woman labor.

Mrs. Whittic, State chairman of the New York State Branch of the National Woman's Party, succeeds Mrs. Evans A. Worthley as chairman of the local branch.

Following the business session, a luncheon was held, at which Justice Genevieve Kline spoke on Feminist problems. Informal discussions were conducted.

Women Want Free Competition

DR. FLORENCE R. SABIN of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, internationally distinguished scientist and valued member of the Woman's Party, for whom the American Association of University Women has named one of its fellowships, said in the course of a recent address in Boston.

"In the younger women there is today a new attitude. They want free competition to win their spurs in the world. In medicine the younger women and the best do not want separate women's hospitals, though they are well aware of the high standards maintained by the Women's Hospital in London and by others. But it is a tribute to the early women who began the work that the younger women are developing a complete lack of self-consciousness in taking their part in the work of the world."

Man in Woman's Work

IN VADING a field usually regarded as entirely and essentially feminine, J. J. Hardy, 81 years old, of Americus, Georgia, won first prize by unanimous vote in an embroidering contest.

The contest was conducted by the Atlanta Journal, and Hardy defeated hundreds of women contestants from Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, and Alabama with his bird-life quilt.

For sixty-nine years Mr. Hardy has spent much time in embroidering. All of his designs are done from memory, some of them recalling scenes from history. Many of his pieces are on exhibit throughout the Southern States, and a replica of Jefferson Davis' home is one of his most famous. In addition to his embroidery, he has completed a collection of tapestries.

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